

Supplementary Material

Luminescence thermometry in a Dy₄ single molecule magnet

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Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **1**·CH₃OH. page S2

Table S2. Main bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for **1**·CH₃OH. page S2

Table S3. SHAPE v2.1. Continuous shape measures calculation (c) 2013 Electronic Structure Group, Universitat de Barcelona. page S3

Table S4. Temperature (*T*), maximum intensities (*I_i*, *i*=1,2), readout fluctuation of the baseline (δI), relative uncertainty in intensities ($\delta I/I_i$, *i*=1,2), relative uncertainty in Δ ($\delta\Delta/\Delta$), relative thermal sensitivity (*S_r*) and temperature uncertainty (δT). page S3

Fig. S1. Comparison of X-powder diffractogram for the crystalline sample of **1**·CH₃OH with the simulated one from single X-ray data. page S4

Fig. S2. Crystal packing for **1**·CH₃OH, showing the Dy...Dy intermolecular distances. page S4

Fig. S3. Temperature dependence of χ''_M for **1**·CH₃OH in a zero dc field at different frequencies. page S4

Fig. S4. Cole-Cole plot for **1**·CH₃OH in $H_{dc} = 0$ page S5

Fig. S5. τ^{-1} versus *T* plot for **1**·CH₃OH in a zero dc field showing the Orbach, Raman, and QTM contribution to the fit: left) in the temperature range 3-17 K; right) in the temperature range 3-10 K. page S5

Fig. S6. Dependence of the relaxation time with the field for **1**·CH₃OH at 3 K. page S5

Fig. S7. Temperature dependence of the **1**·CH₃OH sample time resolved emission recorded at 11 K for different starting delays. page S6

Fig. S8. (a) Absorption spectrum of the free ligand **(a)** and of **1**·CH₃OH **(b)** in a methanolic solution. **(c)** Emission spectra of H₆L_c⁺-Dy salt mixtures in methanolic solutions for different ligand to metal salt ratios upon 274 nm excitation recorded at room temperature. page S6

Fig. S9. (a) Temperature dependence of the normalized integrated intensities of the Dy emission (diamond red symbols) and excitation (circular symbols) related bands. *Dy (1)*, *Dy (2)* and *Dy (3)* represent the normalized integrated excitation intensity of the ⁶H_{15/2} → ⁴K_{15/2}; ⁶H_{15/2} → ⁴M_{15/2}; ⁶P_{7/2} and ⁶H_{15/2} → ⁴I_{15/2} transitions respectively, whereas *Dy* normalized integrated emission intensity ascribed to the ⁴F_{9/2} → ⁶H_{13/2} transition. **(b)** Temperature dependence of the normalized integrated intensities of the ligand emission (diamond purple symbols) and excitation (circular purple symbols) related bands. page S7

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **1**·CH₃OH.

Empirical formula	C ₆₇ H ₈₈ Dy ₄ N ₈ O ₁₉
Molecular weight	1959.45
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.090 x 0.070 x 0.050
Colour, shape	Colourless, prism
T (K)	100(2)
a (Å)	16.2186(15)
b (Å)	13.5792(10)
c (Å)	17.0915(15)
α (°)	90
β (°)	105.691(3)
γ (°)	90
Volume (Å ³)	3623.9(5)
Z	2
Absorpt. coef. (mm ⁻¹)	4.150
Reflections collected	74882
Independent reflections	7400 [<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.1037]
Data / restraints / param.	7400 / 0 / 445
Final R indices [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0410; <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0729
R indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0646; <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0823

Table S2. Main bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for **1**·CH₃OH.

Dy1-O11	2.333(4)	Dy2-O11	2.347(4)
Dy1-O13	2.290(4)	Dy2-O13	2.346(4)
Dy1-O12	2.215(4)	Dy2-O2	2.317(5)
Dy1-O1	2.356(4)	Dy2-O3	2.307(4)
Dy1-N13	2.571(5)	Dy2-O4 ^{#1}	2.332(4)
Dy1-N12	2.574(5)	Dy2-O5	2.363(4)
Dy1-N14	2.581(5)	Dy2-O6 ^{#1}	2.468(5)
Dy1-N11	2.676(5)	Dy2-O5 ^{#1}	2.481(4)
Dy1...Dy2	3.7561(5)	Dy2...Dy2 ^{#1}	3.8274(6)
O13-Dy1-N12	153.90(16)	O2-Dy2-O6 ^{#1}	157.59(16)
N13-Dy1-N12	66.58(17)	O6 ^{#1} -Dy2-O5 ^{#1}	52.26(14)
Dy1-O11-Dy2	106.77(16)	Dy2-O5-Dy2 ^{#1}	104.38(16)
Dy1-O13-Dy2	108.23(16)		

Table S3. SHAPE v2.1. Continuous shape measures calculation (c) 2013 Electronic Structure Group, Universitat de Barcelona.

Geometries Coordination number 8

ETBPY-8	13 D3h	Elongated trigonal bipyramid
TT-8	12 Td	Triakis tetrahedron
JSD-8	11 D2d	Snub diphenoïd J84
BTPR-8	10 C2v	Biaugmented trigonal prism
JBTPR-8	9 C2v	Biaugmented trigonal prism J50
JETBPY-8	8 D3h	Johnson elongated triangular bipyramid J14
JGBF-8	7 D2d	Johnson gyrobifastigium J26
TDD-8	6 D2d	Triangular dodecahedron
SAPR-8	5 D4d	Square antiprism
CU-8	4 Oh	Cube
HBPY-8	3 D6h	Hexagonal bipyramid
HPY-8	2 C7v	Heptagonal pyramid
OP-8	1 D8h	Octagon

Dy1

Structure [ML8]	ETBPY-8	TT-8	JSD-8	BTPR-8	JBTPR-8	JETBPY-8	JGBF-8
	21.354,	12.504,	2.910,	3.635,	3.346,	26.824,	8.949,
TDD-8	SAPR-8	CU-8	HBPY-8	HPY-8	OP-8		
1.802,	4.433,	12.272,	14.405,	22.175,	30.011		

Dy2

Structure [ML8]	ETBPY-8	TT-8	JSD-8	BTPR-8	JBTPR-8	JETBPY-8	JGBF-8
	22.859,	10.419,	4.944,	2.545,	2.936,	27.699,	15.018,
TDD-8	SAPR-8	CU-8	HBPY-8	HPY-8	OP-8		
2.045,	1.479,	9.712,	15.000,	21.727,	30.185		

Table S4. Temperature (T), maximum intensities (I_i , $i=1,2$), readout fluctuation of the baseline (δI), relative uncertainty in intensities ($\delta I/I_i$, $i=1,2$), relative uncertainty in Δ ($\delta\Delta/\Delta$), relative thermal sensitivity (S_r) and temperature uncertainty (δT).

T	I_1	I_2	δI	$\delta I/I_1$	$\delta I/I_2$	$\delta\Delta/\Delta$	S_r	δT
K	10^6 arb. units		10^6				$\% \cdot K^{-1}$	K
11	2.88	1.24	0.0066	0.0023	0.0053	0.0058	0.1	16.6
50	2.42	1.06	0.0072	0.0030	0.0068	0.0075	0.2	8.9
100	2.17	0.91	0.0089	0.0041	0.0097	0.0105	0.4	4.3
150	1.95	0.85	0.0089	0.0046	0.0105	0.0114	0.7	2.4
200	2.01	0.86	0.0097	0.0048	0.0113	0.0123	1.1	1.6
250	2.02	0.76	0.0110	0.0054	0.0144	0.0154	1.4	1.2
295	2.11	0.82	0.0132	0.0063	0.0162	0.0174 ^a	1.6	1.1

^aMaximum value considered for the estimation of δT .

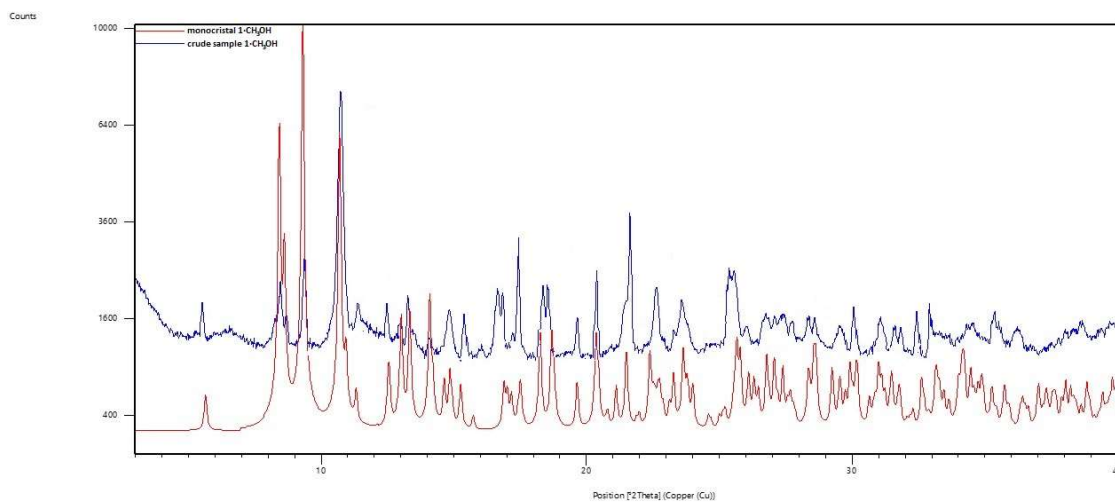


Fig. S1. Comparison of X-powder diffractogram for the crystalline sample of 1-CH₃OH with the simulated one from single X-ray data.

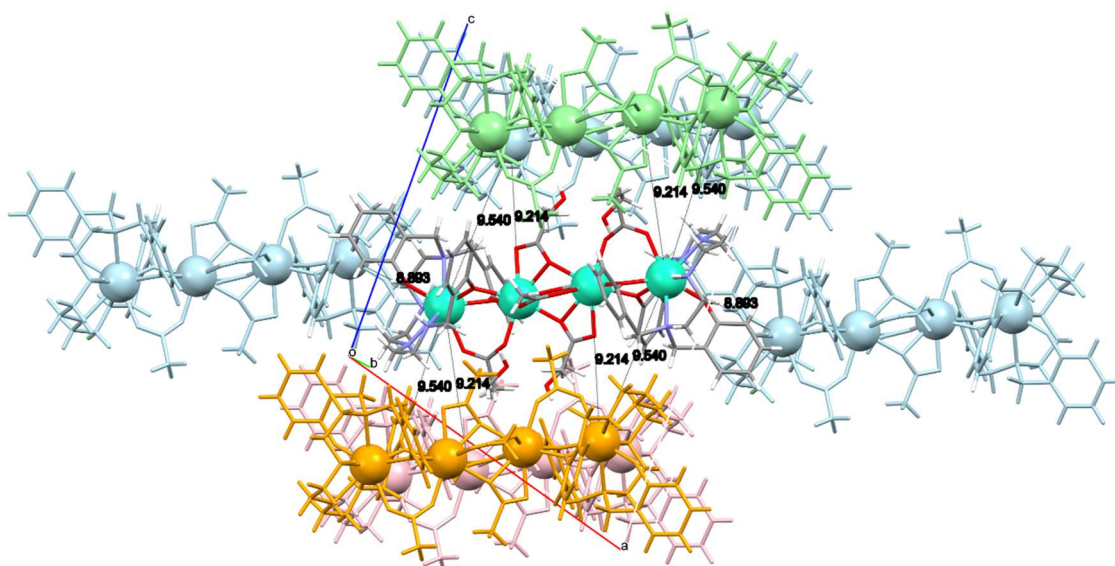


Fig. S2. Crystal packing for 1-CH₃OH, showing the shortest Dy...Dy intermolecular distances.

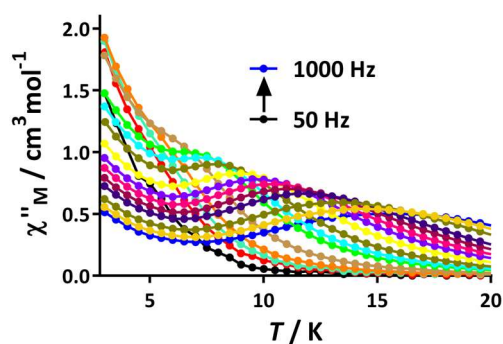


Fig. S3. Temperature dependence of χ''_M for 1-CH₃OH in a zero dc field at different frequencies.

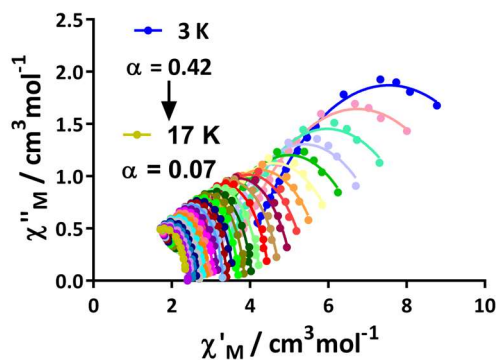


Fig. S4. Cole-Cole plot for $1 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ in $H_{dc} = 0$.

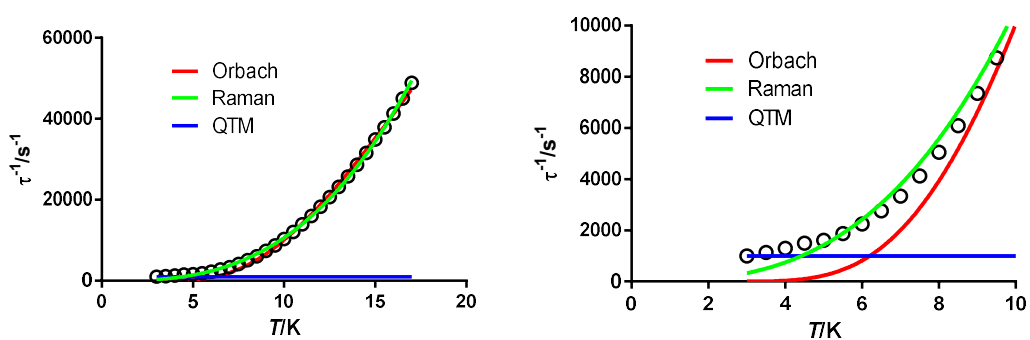


Fig. S5. τ^{-1} versus T plot for $1 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ in a zero dc field showing the Orbach, Raman, and QTM contribution to the fit: left) in the temperature range 3-17 K; right) in the temperature range 3-10 K.

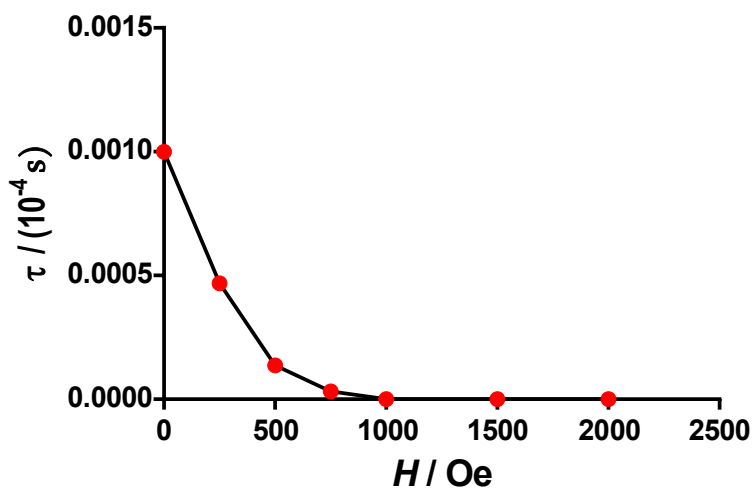


Fig. S6. Dependence of the relaxation time with the field for $1 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ at 3 K.

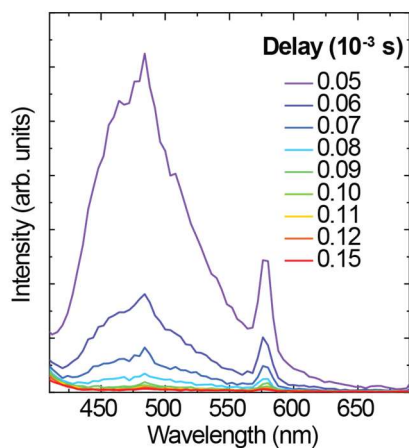


Fig. S7. Temperature dependence of the $1 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ sample time resolved emission recorded at 11 K for different starting delays.

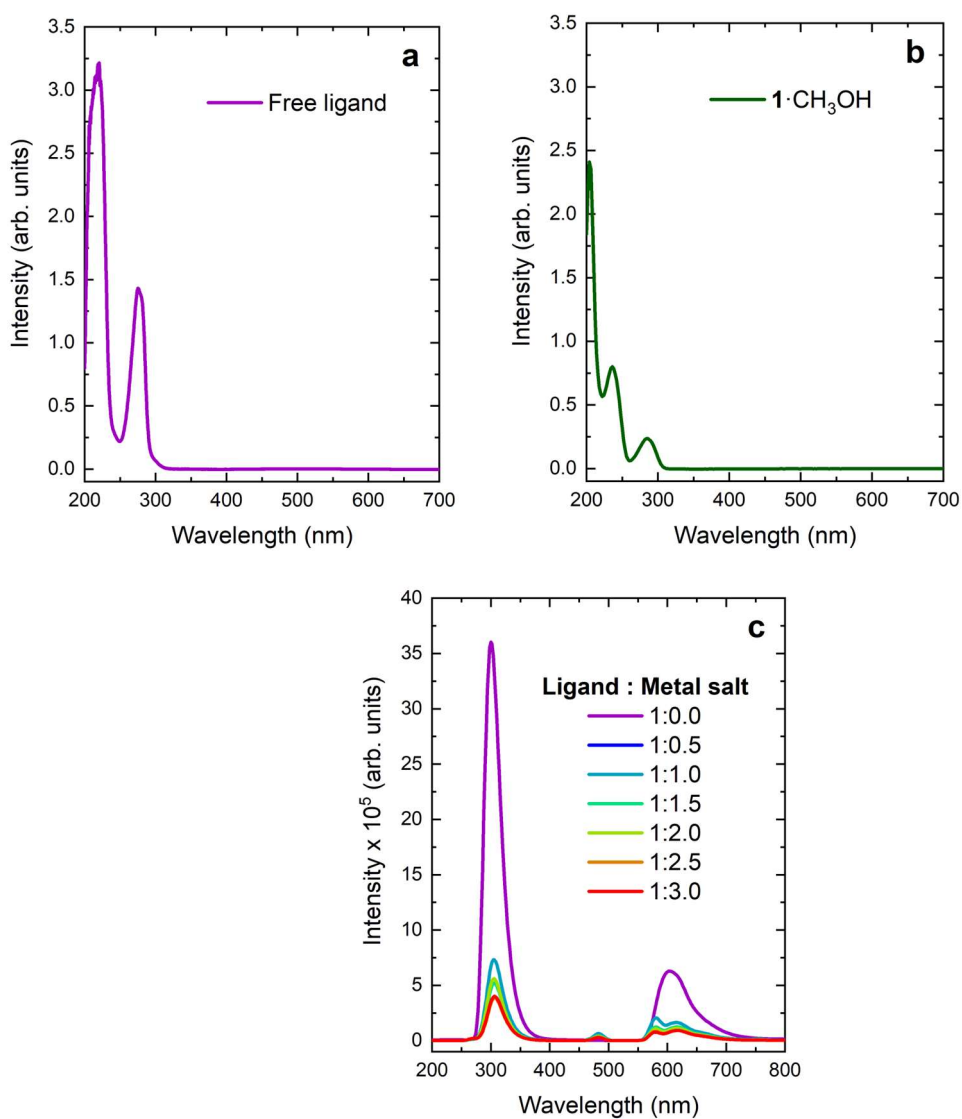


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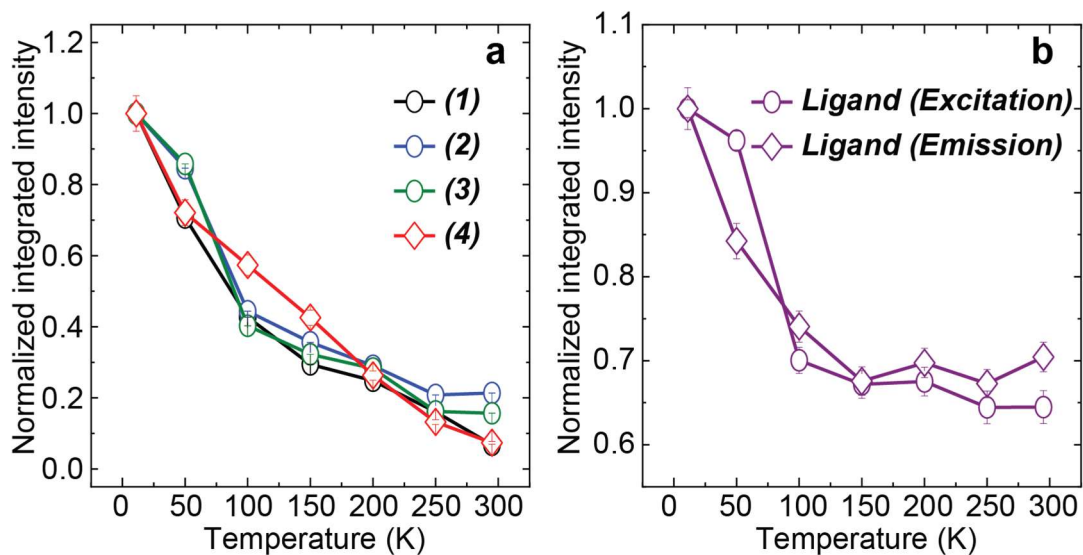


Fig. S9. (a) Temperature dependence of the normalized integrated intensities of the Dy emission (diamond red symbols) and excitation (circular symbols) related bands. (1), (2) and (3) represent the normalized integrated excitation intensity of the ${}^6\text{H}_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^4\text{K}_{15/2}$; ${}^6\text{H}_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^4\text{M}_{15/2}, {}^6\text{P}_{7/2}$ and ${}^6\text{H}_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^4\text{I}_{15/2}$ transitions respectively, whereas (4) normalized integrated emission intensity ascribed to the ${}^4\text{F}_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^6\text{H}_{13/2}$ transition. **(b)** Temperature dependence of the normalized integrated intensities of the ligand emission (diamond purple symbols) and excitation (circular purple symbols) related bands.